SYNONYMS IN THE NORTH AMERICAN THYSANOPTERA

BY J. DOUGLAS HOOD
University of Rochester

It has seemed desirable to clarify the records of this group of insects by eliminating certain synonyms. Three of these have been known to the writer for some years.

Genus LEUCOTHRIPS Reuter

1904, *Leucothrips* Reuter, Medd. Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn., 30: 107. [Type, *L. nigripennis,* n. sp., by monotypy.]

1913, *Microthrips* Morgan, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 46: 19. [Type, *M. piercei,* n. sp., by designation and monotypy.]

Body glabrous, without reticulation or close pubescence. Eyes prominent, strongly protruding, pilose. Antennæ seven-segmented, the last segment long, slender, about equal in length to sixth. Prothorax with two pairs of moderately long bristles at posterior angles. Fore wings long, slender, with a single longitudinal vein which bears a few bristles at base and one or more at apex. Abdominal bristles short and weak.

The affinities of this genus are with *Sericothrips, Scirtothrips,* and *Drepanothrips,* but from all of them it may easily be known by the seven-segmented antennæ and glabrous abdomen. Reuter described the antennæ as eight-segmented; but many years ago he sent me two specimens from his type series of *nigripennis,* mounted on small pieces of cardboard (as was his habit); and these have been compared with material from Belgium collected and determined by Bagnall. Reuter's misobservation was due to the dried condition of the material and its minute size, and led to the redescription of the genus by Morgan in 1913 as *Microthrips.*

LEUCOTHRIPS NIGRIPENNIS Reuter

1904, *Leucothrips nigripennis* Reuter, Medd. Soc. Fauna Flora Fenn., 30: 108 [Helsingfors, Finland, on ferns in greenhouse]. 1909, Bagnall, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 53: 172 [Brussels, Belgium, on fern in greenhouse]. 1909, Bagnall, Journ. Econ. Biol., 4: 38 [Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and Glasgow, Scotland, on ferns and other plants in greenhouses]. 1926, Pettit, 64th Ann. Rep. Secr. State Board Agr., State of Michigan, p. 219 [East Lansing, Mich., on fern in greenhouse]. 1926, Priesner, Thys. Eur., pp. 266, 718.[1]

[1] On this latter page Priesner says (translation): "According to Hood, in letter, this genus has 7- not 8-segmented antennæ. A fuller description must be reserved for some later time, as I am at present not in possession of actual specimens."

1927, *Microthrips leucus* Herrick, Ent. News, 38: 278. Fig. 2 [East Lansing, Michigan, on fern in greenhouse].

This species is represented in the material before me by cotypic material from Finland, sent to me twenty-two years ago by Reuter himself, by two specimens from Brussels, Belgium, taken in a greenhouse October 8, 1908, on *Duvallia*, by Bagnall, and two specimens from the series which furnished Mr. Herrick's types, taken on a fern in a greenhouse at East Lansing, Michigan, by Donald Ries and Miss E. I. McDaniel. One of these specimens is a cotype.

Herrick's specimens were studied by me in 1925 and 1926, at which times I told him that the species was *Leucothrips nigripennis*.

The insect, as will be seen from the citations given above, appears to be not rare in greenhouses in both the Old and New Worlds.

THRIPS HERRICKI Bagnall

1926, *Thrips herricki* Bagnall, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 9, 18: 545 [Ithaca, N. Y., June 27, 1924, G. W. Herrick, on *Veratrum viride*].

1927, *Thrips veratri* Priesner, in letters [Ithaca, N. Y., June 27, 1924, G. W. Herrick, on *Veratrum viride*].

1927, *Thrips veratri* Hood, Ent. Amer., 7: 218. Pl. XX, fig. 2 (June 14) [Ithaca, N. Y., June 27, 1924 (G. W. Herrick) and July, 1926 (J. D. H.), on *Veratrum viride*].

1927, *Thrips veratri* Herrick, Ent. News, 38: 276. Fig. 1 (October 31) [Ithaca, N. Y., June 27, 1924, G. W. Herrick, on *Veratrum viride*].

Mr. Herrick discovered this species at Ithaca, New York, on False Hellebore (*Veratrum viride* Ait.) and sent specimens for determination simultaneously to Bagnall, Priesner, and myself, each of whom, exercising the right of a specialist to publish the results of his studies, prepared descriptions for the press. Two of these descriptions actually appeared. Upon receiving the results of his poll, Mr. Herrick drew up a fourth description himself, and published it. No confusion has resulted from this wasted effort, however, three of the four authors, in naming the insect after the plant on which it was taken, having employed the same specific name!

Wherever its food plant occurs, in New York State at least, this much-described insect may usually be found in June and

July, feeding, often in abundance, on the broad leaves, usually in company with its nymphs.

TREHERNIELLA AMPLIPENNIS (Morgan)

1913, *Trichothrips amplipennis* Morgan, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 46: 33. Figs. 64-67. [Quincy, Florida, on *Hypericum dolabriforme*].

1919, *Haplothrips orlando* Watson and Osborn, Fla. Buggist, 2: 116. [Orlando, Florida, taken by sweeping shrubs in "flat woods."]

1923, *Treherniella orlando,* Watson, Fla. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul., 168: 67, 81. [Designated as type of the new genus *Treherniella*].

The combination of generic and specific name given above is new. The following material has been studied in arriving at the above synonymy:

FLORIDA: Quincy, May 15, 1910, on *Hypericum dolabriforme,* A. C. Morgan and G. A. Runner; 2 ♀♀ (2 slides), *paratypes of Trichothrips amplipennis.*

Gainesville, August 9, 1919, oak in "flat woods"; 1 ♂, *paratype* of *Haplothrips orlando.*

Las Palmas, Merritts I., May 4, 1924, sweeping, J. R. Watson; 1 ♂, determined by Watson as *Treherniella orlando.*

Tampa, February, 1924, T. H. Hubbell; 1 ♀, determined by Watson as *Treherniella orlando.*

Bradentown, January 20, 1919, sweeping, Alexander Wetmore; 5 ♀♀, 1 ♂.

MEGALOTHRIPS PICTICORNIS Hood

1927, *Megalothrips picticornis* Hood, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 40: 204 [Blue Lake, Calif., and Salt Lake City, Utah, on dead willow].

1929, *Docessissophothrips animus* Moulton, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., 24: 242 [Mt. View, Calif., and Corvallis, Ore.] 1931, Pan.-Pac. Ent., 7: 123 [Berkeley, Calif., in scolytid burrows in linden].

There can be little question as to the correctness of the above synonymy, though Moulton's specimens apparently lack the yellow band which I have described as occurring at the base of the fourth antennal segment. The species is thoroughly congeneric with the European *M. bonannii* Uzel (1895) and the Eastern North American *M. spinosus* Hood (1908), both of which have been fully described and figured. Like them, *picticornis* is perhaps most frequently found in hollow stems and in the burrows of various wood-boring beetles. Whether it is specifically distinct, or later will be found merely entitled to subspecific rank as a geographical race, further collecting no doubt will disclose.